



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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is your eyesight.
See that it is kept on the
CREDIT SIDE IN YOUR
LEDGER OF HEALTH.
Accurate glasses will keep your
eyes fit for the daily strain
of Business.
N. LAZARUS.
Optician.
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,885. 號五十六百八千九萬一第 日四十月正年戌壬 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1932. 五拜禮 號十月二年一拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION CHAMPAGNES

	Quarts	Pints	Duty paid
Pemmerly & Greno	\$94	\$97	"
Veuve Clicquot	94	97	"
Bollinger	92	95	"
Piper Heidsieck	90	93	"
Geog Goulet	90	93	"
Delbeck	44	46	"

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& CO., LTD.**

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A large consignment of **ELEY'S**
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
45 and 50 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
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PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 "	
12.30 p.m. " " 2.30 " " 10 "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAY.	
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 "	
12.00 noon " " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "	
1.00 p.m. " " 4.00 " " 15 "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "	
NIGHT CARS	
As on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
The Viceroy Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Compro Order represent-
Bank Note

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1931, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
CANTON	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45

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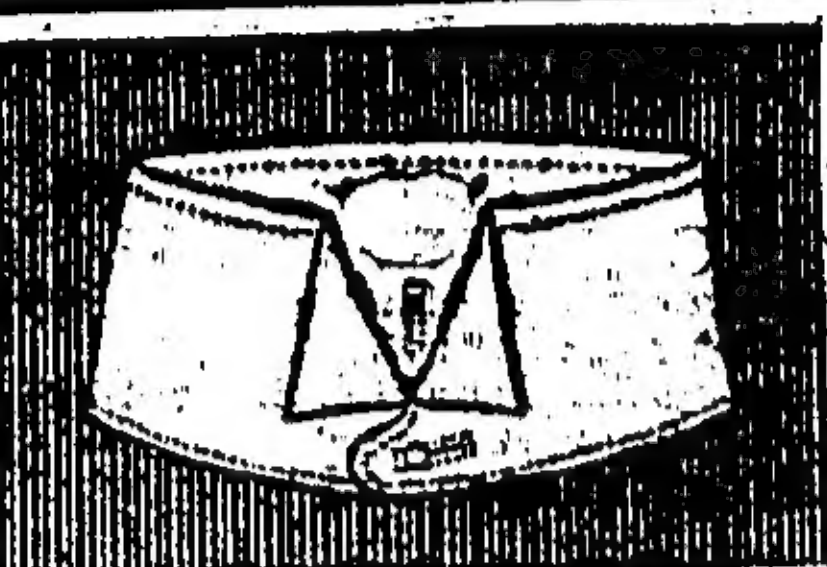
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SPECIAL BARGAIN WEEK

AT

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MONDAY Feb. 6th to SATURDAY Feb. 11th

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LOT 1—LADIES' WARM SKIRTS, READY-TO-WEAR DRESSES, WOOLLEN JUMPERS, READY-TO-WEAR HATS

ALL AT \$5.00 EACH

LOT 2—LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR DRESSES, BLOUSES, READY-TO-WEAR HATS ETC., ETC.

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ALL AT \$1.00 EACH

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AT \$20.00 EACH

LOT 5—A LOT OF WHITE LONGCLOTH AND NAINSOOK UNDERWEAR, WELL MADE, EMBROIDERED AND TRIMMED, TO BE CLEARED

At HALF PRICE

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN INDIA.

A SYSTEM THAT BRINGS PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO THE FARMER.

AN ANSWER TO SEDITION.

(By W. E. DOWDY.)

Amid the social unrest of recent times, and the crude and violent schemes of economic betterment that have been witnessed, it is pleasing to know of a movement that is quietly growing from very small beginnings to great proportions on a sound basis and on the way permanently to the benefit of millions of India. This development is one that may well arrest the attention of those who are interested in China at conceivably this land might reap untold advantages from a corresponding system.

The beginning of Co-operative Banks in India may be dated from the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act in 1904, by means of which they first obtained a definite footing. Previous to this, however, there were pioneer thinkers, who had by local inquiries studied the subject of establishing agricultural banks in selected localities and a few societies were started a few years earlier, but still only 25 years ago such proposals as the Act embodied would have met with general incredulity, even among the friends of India. Now, however, the banks are rooted by hundreds in every Province, and in the aggregate exceed 25,000 in number.

THE VILLAGE BANK IS UNIT. These are not numerous scattered units merely, but an ordered system, the village banks being grouped into Unions, and these latter all in touch with Central Banks. The Central Banks of each Province again are all linked up with a Provincial Bank, and these last are intended to be associated with an Imperial Indian Bank, which will be the consummation of the great scheme, and complete the imposing structure of the greatest banking organization in the world.

The turn of the plan is the village bank. How, it may be asked, can these be safely worked when composed of individuals, who as a rule are not reliable? It would be too much to say that all are successful, or that errors and faults are not common; bank failures are known, and will be known here and there. The great fact is that broadly speaking, the scheme has been found workable. It has received the support of the highest official class in India, and the benediction of the King Emperor. More than this, while it is recognized that there must be incessant supervision of the whole system from the bottom to the top, and great care to make the principles, which it is based, understood by all responsible parties, the movement is seen to hold within itself the promise of an economic advance which to millions of Indian agriculturists will make all the difference between despairing toil and hopeful effort.

The village bank is quite small, in the number of its members, as well as in the scale of its finance. Indeed in the higher circles it is recognized that 50 is about as many members as is desirable. It is of very great importance that the members should know each other, and as far as possible the affairs of each other. There is no objection to another bank being formed if there is scope for it. A cardinal principle is that the liability of the members is unlimited, and everyone has therefore a strong interest in admitting only industrious men, and in judging, whether any loans will increase the productive power of the borrower. While there is a committee in each bank, everything is referable to the general meeting of members. Advances are made not on real property and on personal security, but on several securities, and repayments must be regular and punctual.

UNDERSTANDING THE MONEY LENDER. Each application is judged on its merits, and the terms are fixed according to circumstances. Money to lend is obtained by the sale of shares bearing a fixed rate of interest, and deposits. Owing to the principle of unlimited liability the security is the entire assets of all the members. A certain amount of idle money in the neighbourhood is attracted, and some help out of good will. The bank can lend all the money it gets, because it has the Central Bank to fall back upon to help to meet its expected demands for deposits. The interest paid by borrowers is at a rate not very low at first, perhaps twice as much as is paid on the shares; say, from 12 to 18 per cent. Such a rate, however, is low compared to that exacted by the village money-lender whose demands are generally merciless. The difference between the rate of interest paid on shares or deposits, and that received on loans, enables a reserve fund to be accumulated, which protects the members from calls to meet losses, and so the principle of unlimited liability is looked upon with complacency. It has not proved a bar to the rapid growth of the movement.

Village banks are grouped into unions, covering an area within a radius of say eight to 10 miles. Each union is composed of delegates from the village organizations and they arrange for audits to be made periodically. The Central Bank may and frequently does, audit local banks, and in addition a Government official will audit independently every two years or thereabouts. Then there are superintendents whose special function it is not so much to audit, as to see that the officers of a village bank understand what they are at, are acquainted with the conditions requisite for success, and evince a desire to adhere to them. Otherwise the Central Bank will have something to say, and the fact that the local banks are dependent to a considerable extent on it, makes for good management. A large amount of propaganda on the subject of co-operative village banks has been disseminated. By these means the people are being trained to help each other and themselves, and improved conditions of living are resulting.

NEW FIELDS TO DEVELOP. Such is very brief outline of the Indian system of Co-operative Banks. It is not opposed in any sense to capitalistic (Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

Wednesday's games resulted as under:—
HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I.
H.M.S. Curlew... 2 H.M.S. Ambrose... 1

Division II.
Curlew Reserves... 7 Panjabis... 2

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.
R.G.A. ... 5 H.M.S. Curlew... 0

The following will represent Kowloon in the 1st Division match v. South China Athletic on the South China ground tomorrow at 4.15 p.m.:—Woodman, Woodman, Wheeler (capt.), Mason, Campbell, Morrison, A. Duncan, Morley, Hall, Pasco, Thompson, Colamba. Reserve: Millard.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. 1st XI v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on C.S.C.C. ground at 3 p.m. tomorrow:—G. R. Sayer (capt.), E. B. Red, F. J. Ling, W. H. Edmonds, E. W. Hamilton, F. J. de Borne, R. C. Wickett, E. C. Fisher, A. E. Wood, H. E. Strange and E. E. Dunkley.

I.R.C. 1st XI v. C.R.C. 1st XI.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 1st XI in their league match against the C.R.C. 1st XI on the I.R.C. ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—A. el Arculli (capt.), M. H. Abbas, A. H. Rumjahn, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, D. Rumjahn, J. S. Curcurem, S. A. E. Ismail, O. Ismail and F. M. Arculli.

I.R.C. 2nd XI v. C.R.C. 2nd XI.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 2nd XI in their league match against the C.R.C. 2nd XI on the latter's ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—E. Ali Pooddeen (capt.), El Pooddeen, O. A. Rumjahn, S. A. Rumjahn, E. D. Rumjahn, A. H. Madar, N. B. Kitchell, Y. A. Wahab, A. K. Minnu, R. Nazam, and S. Abbas. Reserves: M. Sadek and A. Kitchell.

CRICKET LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

	Matches played	Points
K.C.C.	6	14
C.S.C.C.	5	10
R.G.A.	7	10
I.R.C.	7	9
University	5	8
C.R.C.	5	5
C.C.C.	2	5
SECOND DIVISION.		
K.C.C.	7	14
I.R.C.	7	13
A.M.C.	6	7
Police C.C.	6	7
C.R.C.	4	7
C.S.C.C.	6	4

THE CHINESE CONSORTIUM AND WU PEI-FU.

THE SEIZURE OF RAILWAY FUNDS.

The Chinese Consortium at Shanghai has addressed a telegram to General Wu Pei-fu protesting against his commandeering of the receipt of the Peking-Hankow Railway. The telegram says:—

"With the object of promoting industry and commerce the Chinese Consortium some time ago advanced a sum of \$6,000,000 to the Government for the purchase of cars and locomotives, to meet the urgent requirements of the Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Hankow, Peking-Suiyuan and Shanghai-Hankow Ningpo Railways. It is stipulated in the Agreement that should these four railways fail to pay money in time, the Consortium may send representatives to collect the profits of the Peking-Hankow Railway. It was expected that with the increase of cars and locomotives, the profits of various lines would be greatly increased; therefore within the space of a few days the full amount of \$6,000,000 was subscribed. We hear that owing to the delay of the Ministry of Finance in meeting the need of your troops, you have commandeered all the funds of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Foreigners have kept asking the Consortium to pay the price of the cars and locomotives, while the bondholders ask for the interest and capital of their investments. It is requested that the monthly sums stipulated in the Agreement be paid to the Consortium for the payment of coupons of the above-mentioned bonds, and you may keep the rest for your military expenses, as the sums needed are very insignificant. The default of the payment of the coupons will have a very serious effect upon the credit of the Government. The people of the whole country are very enthusiastic over the question of raising money to redeem the Kiaochow-Tientsin Railway. If through the military interference the Peking-Hankow Railway should fail to meet its loan obligation, it will become impossible for the Consortium to raise funds, because the people will have no confidence in the Government."

enterprise, but simply occupies a field which no ordinary type of business for profit can ever use. Its effect will be to increase trade generally by raising the general standard of living, and thus in time improve the business of ordinary banks. As the conditions, however, in some important respects are very different, the question of ways and means is as difficult, no doubt, as it was in India, 25 or 30 years ago. Here, however, is a field for high services in the cause of humanity, something which is well worth while for China, and carries with it its own appeal. It may be that the real value of the movement, to many, will lead some who have vision to attack the problem and press forward through all hindrances to ultimate success.

INTIMATIONS

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

NEXT TERM Begins on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1922, at 8.45 A.M. All New Boys, Boarders and Day Boys, should attend School on SATURDAY, Feb. 11th, 1922, at 10 A.M.
W. T. FEATHERSTONE, Headmaster. [370]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NEXT TOURNAMENT SATURDAY, February 25th, at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 P.M. NOVICES TOURNAMENT FRIDAY, March 3rd and SATURDAY, April 1st, at the Theatre Royal. Further particulars will be published later. [368]

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY that Mr. ERNEST W. BLACKMORE M.A., Civil Engineer, has taken over the management of the Hongkong branch of our firm, will sign pro. from date, and will be succeeded by Mr. L. G. CORRIE.

ESTABLISSEMENTS BROSSARD MOFIN.

Architects and Civil Engineers, Hongkong. [373]

CREDIT NATIONAL 1922. ISSUE OF NEW-BEARER BONDS REDEEMABLE IN 10 YEARS. FRS. 500.00 each bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum free of tax. Repayable at holder's option as follows:— On 1st February 1924 for Frs. 500.— On 1st " 1927 for Frs. 507.50 On 1st " 1932 for Frs. 525.— No prizes. Price of issue including 1st coupon due on 1st February 1922 payable cash on application Frs. 422.— Subscriptions received at BANQUE D'INDOCHINE, HONGKONG, on or before February 18th, 1922. [334]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:—
BX, BX, GS, KI, LI, LN, LS, LT, LW, MA, ME, MZ, NE, NF, OG, PD, PB, PG, PO, PS, PT, A.

WANTED—A competent Portuguese BOOKKEEPER for Canton. Apply stating age and salary expected to Canton, c/o Daily Press Office. [3]

TO LET—BUNGALOW on Mount Kellatt, four rooms, furnished. Possession 1st May. H. PEYOT SMITH, 5 Queen's Road Central. [31]

ON SALE HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the session 1919.

Revised by the Members.
PRICE
Daily Press Office.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Waikato o/o Nipponkan Hotel Osaka		
Thurkawamura o/o Okanokiku		
No. 13 Kaibogai	...	Miami
L. Wabik Waiyap	...	Yokohama
Chengkan o/o Manhuwao		
No. 19 Desvours Road	...	Tientsin
Hing-shi West Yungpon Tram Road	...	Shanghai
Mancheochan 164 Queens Road Amoy	...	Shanghai
Singkee	...	Amoy
Leed	...	Shanghai
Looyatong	...	Shanghai
Oraken	...	Osaka
Honchekan Kwonglookgong	...	Yokohama

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern, Western, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

NUMBER	ADDRESS	FROM
313/8th	Allentown	San Francisco
224/4th	Almaw	Shanghai
20722/25th	La Col Jervis	Devial
328/8th	Maximins	
	Gonzales	79
	Wyndham	Manila
567/nd	Nicol	Wong-netchong Road
2337/8th	Honyaro	Pomby
832/nd	Silva	San Francisco
334/8th	Ostrand	New York
		Kristiania

IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and secure that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—ADVS. [363]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshipo, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years commencing from 1st July, 1893, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Containing in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price					
					Acres	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Ft.	£	s.
1	As per sale plan.	4,320	10	4.50					

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres, Feet.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Island Lot N o. 2300		West of Island Pak No. 1701, Shantou Road, North Point.	<div> <div>N.</div> <div>E.</div> <div>S.</div> <div>W.</div> </div> <div> <div>feet.</div> <div>feet.</div> <div>feet.</div> <div>feet.</div> </div> <div> <div>As per sale plan.</div> <div>About</div> <div>612,000</div> </div>		100,000	

373

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Map No.	No. of Sub.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contains in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
				N.	E.	S.	W.			
North Point				feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.			
As per sale plan,										

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Containing in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price				
					Acres	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Ft.	£
1	As per sale plan.	112						

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Containing in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price					
					Acres	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Ft.	£	s.
1	As per sale plan.	112							

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon, on the dates stated, for the undermentioned services for a period of twelve months from 1st April 1922:—
Forge & Indian Supplies...15th February.
Fuel & Hospital Supplies...18th February.
Meat & Supplies "A"...17th February.
General Supplies "B"...23rd February.
Barrack Services...24th February.
Transport Services...25th February.
Tender Forms and any necessary information may be obtained at the above office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. daily. Tenders will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100, as a guarantee of good faith. The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved. [368]

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. E. H. SHARP, K.C.

We deeply regret to record the death of the Hon. Mr. Ernest Hamilton Sharp, K.C., who passed away at the Peak Hospital shortly after midnight on Wednesday, the cause of death being given as chronic nephritis. An able lawyer who had practised in the Colony for the best part of a quarter of a century, a citizen who had devoted a good deal of his time and ability to the public service, and, socially, a man who was most highly esteemed, the loss which the community suffers by his death will be widely felt.

The late Mr. Sharp was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1891. He practised for a time on the Midland Circuit, and afterwards came to Hongkong, where he had family connections. He soon acquired a reputation in the Colony as a lawyer, but illness overtook him and he went on a holiday to Japan, with the result that he joined the late Mr. W. H. Drummond in practice at Shanghai. He, however, returned to Hongkong after a few years spent in Shanghai. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1899 and in 1902, and again in 1904-5, he acted as Attorney-General. Some ten or twelve years ago Mr. Sharp returned to London and practised there for five or six years, during which time he argued before the Privy Council, successfully, if we remember rightly, two or three important cases from Hongkong. He had an established reputation as an able lawyer and when he returned to the Colony in 1913 he had no difficulty in resuming his former practice at the local Bar.

In February, 1916, Mr. Sharp was appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Colony, succeeding in that office the late Mr. E. A. Hewett, and he continued to occupy a seat on the Council to the day of his death.

His public services have been of a numerous and varied description. His name has figured as a member of most committees which have been formed for public purposes during his residence in the Colony, and within the past five years he has been Chairman of at least three memorable Commissions. During the period of the war Mr. Sharp was Chairman of the War Charities Committee. In the early part of 1917 he was Chairman of the Military Service Commission which adjudicated as between British employers and employees as to what men who desired to volunteer for war service should be allowed to leave the Colony; in the following year, when compulsory military service was extended to the Colony, Mr. Sharp presided over the Tribunal which adjudicated upon all objections to such service. For these services the honour of O.B.E. was conferred upon him. Last year, at heavy personal sacrifice, Mr. Sharp undertook the public duty of presiding over the Commission which investigated the financial circumstances of the University and made recommendations that were subsequently adopted by the Government placing the University on a firm financial basis. This work was of a laborious character and monopolised a great deal of time. The University authorities expressed their gratitude by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

The late Mr. Sharp was a prominent Freemason. He was a member of the Apollo Lodge, Oxford, and was one of the founders of the Hongkong University Lodge in 1913. He was a past E.G. Warden in the Hongkong and South China Lodge. At the installation of Rt. Wor. Bro. Holyoak on July 20th last year, Mr. Sharp was appointed Deputy D.G.M., but owing to ill health had to resign the appointment. He was a member of the Junior Carlton, and the New Oxford and Cambridge Club in London as well as of the Hongkong Club. The flag of the local Club flew at half mast yesterday as a tribute of respect.

Mr. Sharp had always taken a keen interest in many branches of sport, and was a member of the principal local recreation clubs, as well as an official of the Hongkong Boxing Association. The late Mr. Sharp was a widely travelled, versatile, and a most interesting man. He was married in Hongkong in 1900, and is survived by his wife, who resides at Great Bookham, in Surrey, two daughters and a son, the latter being at present at his father's old college at Oxford. A daughter died a few years ago. Mr. Sharp had not enjoyed good health in recent years and had been obliged to avoid the torrid summers of Hongkong. He returned from his last holiday in England not more than two months ago, and it was plain that his illness at home had told heavily upon him. He broke down again about a fortnight ago while engaged on a heavy law case which is still occupying the Supreme Court, and a week ago he went into the Peak Hospital suffering from heart and kidney trouble, and passed away shortly after midnight on Wednesday.

The late Mr. Sharp was about 61 years of age. The deepest sympathy will be extended to his widow and family in their bereavement.

TRIBUTES OF THE BAR.

As a mark of respect to the late Mr. Sharp, no legal business was done at the Supreme Court, yesterday, but members of the legal profession assembled in large numbers to take part in an expression of the loss, the profession of the law has sustained in the death of the distinguished King's Counsel. Immediately afterwards the Court adjourned for the day.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) was accompanied on the Bench by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz). Members of the Bar present were: the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin.

Solicitors and Officials of the Supreme Court present included:—Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor), Mr. H. A. Nisbet (Registrar of the Supreme Court), Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg (Assistant Crown Solicitor), Mr. F. X. D'Almada, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. G. A. Hastings, Mr. W. L. Shenton, Mr. D. V. Stevenson, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, Mr. D. J. Lewis, Mr. Bulmer Johnson, Mr. H. L. Dennis, Mr. F. E. Nash, Mr. Leo Longinotto, Mr. C. R. Haywood, Mr. A. H. Crow, Mr. R. E. Webster, Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, Mr. C. A. S. Russ, Mr. F. G. Vaux, Mr. M. M. Watson, Mr. A. F. Arculli, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. A. E. Hall, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mr. H. Lyson, Mr. H. K. Woo, Mr. C. A. Hooper, Mr. H. K. Hung, Mr. E. Davidson, Mr. A. B. Sufiad and Mr. M. Akbar.

The Chief Justice said: Mr. Attorney, we have all heard with sincere sorrow of the death of Mr. Sharp. Although he has been seriously ill for some time, it was characteristic of him that he should vigorously pursue his work and as recently as a week ago he was, as far as his strength permitted, engaged in the conduct of the case which we are at present hearing.

Mr. Sharp has been a prominent figure in the life of this Colony for many years and acquired the high distinction of being a member of its Executive Council. In this Court, we recognised him as a leader of paramount ability; he was a versatile lawyer, a powerful advocate and, in private life, a genial companion and a well-read man.

The ranks of the Bar are sorely impoverished by his death. It is fitting that we should convey to his widow and family an expression of our sympathy and sorrow. May he rest in peace. As a mark of respect, I am deferring to the wishes of the Bar in rising at once.

The Puisne Judge: Mr. Attorney, I desire to associate myself with what has fallen from the Chief Justice.

The Attorney-General said: On behalf of the Bar, I desire to say that we wish respectfully to associate ourselves with what has fallen from your Lordship, especially with reference to the message of sympathy to Mr. Sharp's wife and family. As your Lordship has said, Mr. Sharp was an ornament to the Bar and would have risen to eminence in any walk of life. His wise counsel will be greatly missed; his public service, freely given, has laid the Colony under a permanent debt of gratitude. His interests in life were many and varied, his mind was exceptionally clear and exceptionally active, and I think that, at the last, his energy and his mental powers wore out his physical frame: the flame burned out the lantern. We shall miss him in these Courts; we shall miss him in our social life, and many of us will miss a brilliant and loyal friend whose place will not be filled.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. said: On behalf, not only of the members of the Bar but also on behalf of the solicitors of this Colony, of whom the doyen is Mr. Stephens, who is present in Court—I desire, my Lords, to associate myself with what has fallen from your Lordships and from the learned Attorney-General. I have had the privilege of a very long acquaintance with the deceased. He first came to the Colony in 1864. I was best man when he was married in St. John's Cathedral and I have been associated with him in this Colony for many years, not only in professional matters but also in matters which affect the public interest of the Colony. As a member of the Executive Council, I can testify that our deceased colleague had a very high sense of public duty, and it may be of interest to know that the very last act he did in connection with the public interest was to rise from the bed of sickness to attend an important meeting of the Executive Council.

The Court then rose.

THE FUNERAL.

There was a large attendance of leading residents at the funeral, which took place at Happy Valley Cemetery, yesterday afternoon. The Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A.) officiated.

Those who followed the remains to their last resting-place were:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Forces in China (Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B.), Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University (Sir William Brunsyate, K.C.M.G.), the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, the Hon. Mr. Mel Meser, the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, the Hon. Mr. Chou Chou-sen, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. R. E. Bellios, Mr. A. Dyer Ball, Capt. Fisher, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. P. L. Knight, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Dr. Kenelm Digby, Dr. C. W. McKenny, Commander Beckwith, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. E. J. Grist, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. C. Hastings, Mr. C. A. Hooper, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. Bulmer Johnson, Mr. D. V. Stevenson, Mr. H. L. Dennis, Mr. F. X. D'Almada, Mr. E. Davidson, Mr. D. J. Lewis, Mr. W. B. Hind, Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Mr. C. A. S. Russ, Mr. H. C. Lee, Mr. M. H. Turner, Mr. M. M. Watson, Mr. F. G. Vaux, Mr. R. E. Webster, Mr. H. K. Woo, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. M. W. Lo, Mr. H. C. Macnamara, Mr. A. H. Crow, Mr. H. K. Hung, Mr. Arculli, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mr. A. E. Hall, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Captain Neville, Professor Middleton Smith, Mr. E. Ralphs, Captain T. P. Hall, Mr. F. C. Hall, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. A. Denison, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. A. W. Van Andel, Mr. M. S. Northcote, Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. E. J. Chapman, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. J. S. McCann, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. B. A. Hale, Mr. G. P. Lampert, Mr. J. H. Taggart, Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, Mr. F. E. Joseph, Mr. W. A. Dowley, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. B. H. Kotewall, Mr. A. B. Sufiad, and many others.

The District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China (of which the late Mr. Sharp was Past Grand Warden) was represented by Wor. Bro. H. Percy Smith, D.D.G.M., Wor. Bro. J. Thomas, D.G.S.W., Wor. Bro. J. Owen Hughes, D.G.J.W., Wor. Bro. W. L. Leask, D.G.T., Wor. Bro. A. Morris, D.G.S., and Bros. H. A. Cartwright, Holloway, J. C. Owen, and Crappell.

Wreaths were received from the following:—From wife and children, from the Governor and Lady Stubbs, the Government of Hongkong, Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Sir Paul and Lady Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. T. L. and Mrs. Perkins, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun, His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Lieut. Conway Hale, R.N.R., Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Perseverance Lodge No. 1165 E.C., Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Zetland Lodge No. 825 E.C., the D.D.G.M. and Officers of District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Victoria Lodge No. 1026 E.C., Officers and Members of the University Lodge of Hongkong, Officers and Brethren of the United Services Lodge No. 1341, Officers and Brethren of the United Chapter No. 1341, Officers and Brethren of United Mark Lodge No. 1419 E.C., Rose Croix No. 73 Chapter, The Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong, the Court of the University of Hongkong, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Matilda Hospital, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Union Insurance Society of Canton, Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co., Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. A. W. van Andel, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ancoot, Messrs. Geo. K. Hall Brutton & Co., Mr. G. K. H. Brutton, Mr. J. T. Bagram, Mr. R. E. Bellios, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. Bullock, Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, Dr. and Mrs. H. Baleau, Mr. E. J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Coppin, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer, Deacon, and Harston, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Davidson, (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ATTACK ON A JAPANESE MERCHANT.

SERIOUS CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MOTOR-BOAT MEN.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara, solicitor, made application at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. Wood, that the charge preferred against three young Chinese of assaulting a well-known Japanese merchant, Mr. Kunihiro Kimura, principal of the firm of Kimura & Co., Coal Contractors and Shipping Agents, be amended to one of wounding with intent to maim, disfigure and disable the plaintiff.

Mr. Macnamara stated that he would ask that the third defendant—a boy aged 16—be discharged; if this could not be agreed to he would prefer a separate charge against the boy in order that he would not be committed to the Criminal Sessions. In the case of the two elder youths he would ask that they be committed. Lieut.-Commander Crawford, of the H.M.S. *Carlisle* and Dr. McKenny, of the Government Civil Hospital would give evidence as to the serious nature of the wounds inflicted. Mr. Kimura had been dealt at least eight heavy blows on the head, and as a result he would probably lose the sight of his left eye. His upper lip had been split from the nose to the edge of the teeth, whilst there were several large lumps on the head.

Mr. Wood agreed to the charge being amended accordingly and pointed out that he would have no jurisdiction in the matter. If there was sufficient evidence the defendants would have to be committed for trial.

It will be remembered that the attack took place at midnight on Sunday, on board the motor-boat *Walla-Walla No. 5*, which Mr. Kimura had engaged at Blake Pier to take him to the *s.s. Anhinga Maru*. Whilst off Kellott Island, Mr. Kimura was savagely attacked by two of the three defendants who formed the crew. The two men who attacked him jumped overboard and Mr. Kimura, though in a dazed condition, managed to steer the motor-boat alongside the H.M.S. *Carlisle* where his wounds were dressed by Naval Surgeon, Lieut.-Commander Crawford. The motive for the attack is not known.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL POET. MARRIED TO AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

A romantic story, in which a famous Japanese poet and a Sheffield girl are the principal figures, has just come to light. About eighteen months ago Mr. Gonusake Komai, the Japanese national poet, and Miss Nora Howard Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Morgan, of 13 Junction-road, Sheffield, met in London. Miss Morgan is an exponent of classical dancing and played recently in "Chu Chih Chow" with Mr. Oscar Asche. It was while she was appearing at His Majesty's Theatre that she met Mr. Komai. They were introduced by Miss Morgan's aunt, and the acquaintance ripened into friendship and ultimately into love. The wedding took place secretly by special license, the secrecy being attributed to the requirements of the bridegroom's national customs. The bride's father is the manager of an optician's shop in Sheffield. Mr. Komai is well known in artistic and literary circles in London, and has achieved renown in the world of art by the conversion of his Kensington residence into a Japanese palace of singular beauty. Miss Morgan is said to be a very handsome girl, 24 years of age, who went on the stage in her teens.

Mr. and Mrs. John Duncan, Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, Mr. C. Montague Ede, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edkins, Mr. M. Fletcher, Mr. W. J. Ford, Madame Flinn, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Fung, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goldsmith, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Dr. and Mrs. G. Montague Harston, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold H. Hollingsworth, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Henley, Mr. George Hastings, Major C. L. Hickling, R.G.A., Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hind, Mr. G. B. Haywood, Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mr. Ho Wing, Mr. Ho Kon-tong, Miss Inness, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lister Knight, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. Geo. P. Lampert, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. Leo Longinotto and Mr. A. el Arculli, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, Messrs. M. K. Lo, Mr. W. Lo, A. E. Hall and C. H. Lyson, Messrs. Lee and Russ, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. C. Fredebroer Mason, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McCann, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. N. Mody, Mr. M. Stalford Northcote, Mr. H. M. H. Nemas, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Phelps, Mr. Edson Potter, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. W. Rosser, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Sanders, Col. Mr. W. C. S. Sanders, R.G.A., Mr. W. E. J. Shenton, Mr. Robert Shewan, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. Allan McD. Slack, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. D. V. Stevenson, Mr. A. G. Stephens, Mr. B. S. Sussoon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Mr. E. P. Thomson, Mr. H. H. Taylor, Mr. F. G. Vaux and Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. H. P. White, Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Williamson, Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and Mr. Wo Fat Sing.

Ready-to-Serve Foods

Preserved Provisions, Sausages and other delicacies

PAYSANDU OX TONGUES	No. 2 Tins	\$4.30
LIBBY'S OX TONGUES	" "	\$3.75
" "	No. 2 1/2 "	\$4.50
CORNEED BEEF, LIBBY'S	No. 1 Tin	.90
" "	No. 2 "	\$1.65
" "	Q. M. E. No. 1 "	.60
" "	No. 2 "	\$1.00
GALANTINES, GILLARD'S	per tin	\$1.30
" "	POULTON & NOEL'S	\$3.00
BRISKET BEEF	" "	.60
SCOTCH HAGGIS	" "	\$1.10
WHITE PUDDINGS	" "	.75
BLACK	" "	.75
JUGGED HARE	" "	\$1.20
PIGS' FEET	" "	.75
GAME PATES	" "	\$1.10
BOILED MUTTON	" "	\$1.55
ROAST	" "	\$1.55
HAM, VEAL or BEEF LOAF	" "	.75
SLICED BEEF	" glass	.75
SARDINES per tin	\$1.40, \$1.00, 55, 50, 40	

ALL OF DEPENDABLE QUALITY
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Established 1850 Telephone 1741

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741

HONGKONG

ORCHESTRA & BAND RECORDS JUST RECEIVED

11360 SCHUBERT'S UNFINISHED SYMPHONY PARTS 1 & 2	1738 CHRISTMAS MEMORIES PARTS 1 & 2
11241 PICTURES FROM AN EXHIBITION IN 4 PARTS	2479 MARCHE LORRAINE REGIMENT OF SABLE & MEUSE
11362 MOZART QUINTETTE PARTS 1 & 2	2321 THREE DANCES FROM HENRY VIII PARTS 1 & 2
2458 BIRTHDAY SERENADE UN PUI D'AMOUR	1897 THE POLICEMAN'S HOLIDAY JUST PUSHING ROUND

ANDERSONS'

(Opposite City Hall)

Powell
TELEPHONE 3146.

We have for

TENNIS WEAR

a good assortment of

SWEATERS, White & Coloured

SHIRTS in Cotton & Wool

SHOES, BELTS, SOCKS.

FLANNEL TROUSERS.

Wm POWELL, Ltd., GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS & OUTFITTERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

It is proposed to hold a Memorial Service for the late Sir HENRY MAY K.C.M.G. at St. John's Cathedral, on Thursday next February 16th at 5 p.m.

NOTICE

MR. ALEXANDER SOMERLED MAORICHAN, A.M.C.E., has been admitted as a Partner in our firm as from 1st January, 1922.

LEIGH & ORANGE.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1922. [381]

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.

THE Drawing of the Hongkong Derby Sweep (non-selling) will take place at the Club at Pokfulam Valley, on SUNDAY, 12th February, 1922, at 3.30 p.m. instead of on Sunday, 19th as stated.

D. RUMJAHN,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

REMINDER

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held TO-DAY, FRIDAY 10th February at 5.30 p.m. in the Club Room, Hongkong Club Annex.

F. BEYINGTON
Hon. Secretary.

RACE BOOKS

THE RACE BOOK is now ready and the only Authorized Edition is that published by Messrs. NOBONNE & CO. WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.

H. BIKKETT, [377]

Hongkong, 5th February, 1922.

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for telegraphic transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 10th February, 1922.

The tenders to state the total amount (in pounds sterling). No telegraphic transfer will be made for less than £100. The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act of 1911, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 42, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

A. DELACOMBE, Lieut.-Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C. His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 10th February, 1922. [378]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

No. 1 of 1922

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1921

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE KWONG FOOK STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the Supreme Court of Hongkong was on the 12th day of January 1922 presented to the said Court by the said No. 17, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Supreme Court Hongkong on the 24th day of February 1922 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DENNY & BOWLEY,
6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

Note.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above named notice in writing of his intention to do so. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd day of February, 1922.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELA WANDER PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN OVERSTRATEN" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by February 13th, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1922. [369]

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO.

LTD. OF GOTHENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per Swedish str. "JAPAN" are hereby notified that, owing to the strike of cargo and wharf coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai and consignees are recommended to make the necessary arrangements as to insurance, etc., accordingly. The cargo will be transhipped to Hongkong as soon as conditions at this port become normal.

Messrs. The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd., are the Agents for the above steamer at SHANGHAI.

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. FIL IN CHINA, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1922. [376]

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORNEO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hon. Shan Godown Co., Yamato.

Goods not cleared by the 15th Feb. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 15th Feb. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD. Hongkong, 9th February, 1922. [379]

DAIRY FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY

will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 5 Lower Albert Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong

on TUESDAY THE 14TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1922 AT NOON for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:

(1) That the authorised capital of the Company (which is now \$855,000, consisting of 114,000 shares of the nominal value of \$7.50—whereof 114,000 shares have been issued) be increased to \$1,500,000 by the creation of 86,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$7.50 each.

(2) That the shares constituting the Company's unissued capital be issued at such time or times in such manner and upon such terms and for such purposes and upon such conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1922.

By Order of the Board, M. MANUE, Secretary. [385]

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

Transfer Books of the Company will be

closed from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of February, to TUESDAY, the 28th February, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, M. MANUE, Secretary. [337]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held in the offices of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED on

THURSDAY the 16th February 1922 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December 1921.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 16th February 1922 both days inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. General Managers. [333]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. on FRIDAY, February 10th, 1922, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1921.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, February 1st, 1922 to February 10th, 1922 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2nd, 1922. [297]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings on FRIDAY 10th February 1922, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 1st February to FRIDAY, 10th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOLE, Secretary.

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for The Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1922. [296]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY THIRD ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chester Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 16th day of February 1922 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1921, and declaring a dividend.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 6th February 1922, until THURSDAY the 16th February 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1922. [316]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF SHARES TO MEMBERS ON THE REGISTER

on 17th February, 1922.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the

Company will be closed from the 18th to 19th February, 1922, both days inclusive.

Dated the 7th February, 1922.

By Order of the Board, H. N. BEAUREPAIRE, Secretary. [343]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of February, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 6th February, to SATURDAY, 18th February, 1922, (both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held on the day and at the place, aforesaid immediately upon the termination of the Ordinary Yearly Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following resolution, viz:—

"That the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Corporation to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Corporation is incorporated and carrying on business as to the alteration of the nominal value of the Corporation being increased to \$20,000,000 (being the amount of the present paid up capital of the Corporation) and to modify the existing requirements as regards the deposit of security in respect of its notes in such manner as

(a) to relieve the Corporation from the necessity of keeping with the Crown Agents or with Trustees appointed by the Secretary of State coin or bullion as security against any part of the ordinary notes issued and to give the Corporation the option of securing such portion of the same (at the option of the Corporation) either of coin or of securities approved by the Secretary of State.

(b) to relieve the Corporation of the obligation to keep as each of its establishments an amount of coin or bullion equal in value to at least of the notes issued from such establishment and actually in circulation and to leave such matter to the discretion of the Corporation.

(c) to allow the Corporation to keep portions of the coin or bullion required to be deposited with the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as security against its excess note issue (viz: the issue beyond \$20,000,000) in places outside the Colony where its notes are issued, such amounts and subject to such conditions as may be approved from time to time by the Governor.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1922. [372]

INTIMATION

CHAMPAGNE

de ST. MARCEAUX & CO.

REIMS.

Vintage 1911.

(Guaranteed)

The finest vintage wine since 1884.

Champagne de St. Marceaux & Co., Reims, is considered one of the finest Chateaux produced.

It invariably figures in the Menus at State Banquets, Civic functions, Regimental Dinners; and is served in all the leading Social and Sporting Clubs of Great Britain, Europe, America, India and the Colonies.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS.

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATH.

ECA DA SILVA.—At his residence, No. 16, Balfour Terrace, on February 9th, Mr. JOAO MARIA ECA DA SILVA, aged 74. The funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. today. Macao, Shanghai, Manila and Japan papers please copy. [382]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1922.

PEOPLE'S BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

We print in another part of to-day's issue an interesting article on the subject of co-operative Banks in India, by Mr. W. R. DOVEY (father of Mr. E. R. DOVEY, the Government Analyst in Hongkong).

Mr. DOVEY, who is in the Far East on a visit, suggests that such a system would be enormously beneficial if adapted to the instincts of the people of China.

"Here," he says, "is a field for high service in the cause of humanity, something which is well worth while for China, and carries with it its own appeal." In view of the evidences which many other countries afford of the great value of co-operative village banks of the kind described by Mr. DOVEY, the advantage which would accrue to the Chinese people from such a system is patent. Such institutions are not unknown in the Far East. They play an important part in the scheme of the Japanese for the development of the resources of Korea. "People's Banking Associations" were first organised there, in 1907, as auxiliary organs to the agricultural and industrial banks. The function of the latter banks is to furnish funds for agricultural and industrial purposes, either as long-term loans or on a system of easy reimbursement at a low rate of interest. In one of the official reports we are told that "the agricultural and industrial methods of the natives being still of a rather

primitive character, the call for loans did not at first amount to any considerable sum, but has steadily increased of late, money being required for the purpose of irrigation, civil engineering and other agricultural undertakings." The aim of the supplementary People's Banking Associations is described as being "to facilitate the circulation of money, and thereby encourage agricultural improvement among small farmers in the interior"; and the functions of the Associations are to accommodate their members with funds in small amounts for agricultural and industrial enterprises, to arrange consignment sale of products on behalf of their members, effect joint purchase of agricultural implements and manure for their use, and to do other similar works calculated to benefit them.

The practice is for the Government to advance 10,000 yen to each Association that is formed. The Governor-General of Korea appoints a manager to each Association, the salary and travelling allowances of this official being met by the Government. Members of the Association are required to contribute ten yen per share to the capital funds of the Association which gives them a right to dividend, if any be declared, and the Associations are allowed to receive deposits from members, and, if a sound business is being conducted, from the general public also. These Banking Associations have become very general in the country and a very gratifying development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the country has been the result.

Whether in any part of China governmental conditions are stable enough for the successful working of banking associations on similar lines is very doubtful. Secondly, there is probably no provincial treasury in China which would be willing at the present time, even if it was in a position, to provide a nucleus of capital for such associations, and confidence in any form of government control would be found sadly lacking. We have more than once heard it suggested that banking facilities of the character described above would be a great boon to the poor farmers of our own New Territories. We have glanced through the reports which were presented to the Government a year ago by the Economic Resources Committee but we have been unable to find in them any suggestion either of the existence of such banking facilities or their need, though the Committee sought to obtain expressions of opinion as to the extent and form of Government assistance required to promote local industries. Among the farmers there appear to have been complaints regarding scarcity of water, and fertilising matter for farms, but the general attitude seemed to be one of dependence on the Government to supply all deficiencies. The use and value of co-operative banks in the New Territories would seem to be a subject well worth consideration by the Government, and the information on the subject contained in this article and the one in another column from the pen of Mr. W. R. DOVEY, affords a good basis on which the inquiry may be started.

Mr. A. S. Mackichan, A.M.I.C.E., has been admitted a partner in the firm of Messrs. Leigh and Orange.

The China Navigation steamer *Chang-sha*, which arrived yesterday, brought 300 tons of frozen meat from Australia.

Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Squadron was expected at Bangkok last week, on his flagship H.M.S. *Rawlins*.

A Chinese living at No. 178, Reclamation Street, whilst riding in a ricksha in Canton Road was attacked by four men, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday. They seized him, saying they wanted to search him for opium. They went through the man's pockets and stole \$10.50 in money.

Noteworthy changes are announced from Sunwui. The district magistrate has decided to demolish the old city wall around the Sunwui city, and open malooes. It has also been decided to convert an area of Government land outside the north gate of the city into a public park.

The water return of the Colony shows that on the 1st inst. the quantity of water in storage on the island was 1,174.73 millions of gallons as compared with 1,808.98 millions of gallons on the corresponding date of last year. At Kowloon the quantity in storage was 221.23 millions of gallons as compared with 323.55 millions on January 1st, 1921.

The wedding is announced of Mr. Joseph Taylor Shand, chemist, of Messrs. Fletcher & Co., to Miss Claire Iris Mattock of North Point, Hongkong.

Yesterday, being the date fixed for the state funeral of the late Prince Yamagata, the flags on Japanese vessels in harbour and on Japanese business houses were lowered to half mast throughout the day.

There has been held recently in the Kremlin at Moscow what is described as a Congress of Trade Unions of the Far East, under the auspices of the "Communist (Third) International." The Russian News Agency at Peking sends us a lengthy summary of the proceedings, which apparently reached Peking by telegram. Among the speakers were Chinese, Japanese and Korean and Japanese revolutionaries. The representative of the Chinese Delegation, one Chang Bo Yau, declared that he had great hopes that the Congress would result in an intensification of the revolutionary movement in the Far East. They required, he said, a strongly united organisation and a precise programme of action. A Chinese woman delegate who spoke, a Miss Wang, appears to have confined her remarks to the question of the emancipation of women, and to the help which she said the women of China endeavour to afford to Russia "to free herself from the pains which the capitalists of the whole world have inflicted upon her."

JACK'S NIGHT OUT.

VISITS PRINCE'S PAVILION AND CAUSES A COMMOTION.

Two naval ratings from the H.M.S. *Amphure* decided to make a late call at the new pavilion in Statue Square on Wednesday night. They inspected the building and paid minute attention to the fire appliances fitted there. They decided that the appliances needed a trial, and proceeded to show the fireman what should be done in the case of fire. Unfortunately they were novices, and this, coupled with the fact that they had imbibed too freely, did not go to make their display a great success. They succeeded, however, in damaging a brass stand pipe and in upsetting the trolley which contained the fire appliances.

The fireman remonstrated with the sailors, but, fearing greater damage to the Government property, blew a police whistle. An Indian watchman who attempted to arrest one of the men was nearly knocked out for the count of ten. Two other persons came to the watchman's assistance and with some difficulty one of the tars was arrested.

The battle over, Jack went quietly to the police station where he gave his name as Frederick William Baker and was placed in gaol for the night. His companion, not wishing to desert his friend, decided to spend the night in gaol also, although no charge had been preferred against him.

Yesterday morning, Baker was brought before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, and charged with damaging Government property and with assaulting an Indian watchman.

Questioned by the Magistrate as to what happened to the other sailor, the Indian watchman stated that he ran away, but followed his companion to the police station.

Inspector Caygill said that he would not like to say the defendant was under the influence of drink, but he had been drinking. He was quite orderly whilst in the charge room.

Asked if he had any witnesses to call, the defendant stated that he could not call his companion as he was probably in the same condition as himself. He did not remember anything about the incident.

For damaging the brass stand pipe a fine of \$5 was imposed, and for assaulting the watchman a further fine of \$10 was ordered.

COMPANY REPORT.

UNION WATERBOAT CO.

The report states:—

The general managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st December, 1921.

The net profits for the year ended 31st December, 1921, after allowing for Consulting Committee and auditor's fees, and including \$5,616.45 brought forward from last account amount to \$77,730.49.

The general managers recommend the payment of a dividend of \$1.25 per share, which will absorb \$34,853.75, write off \$15,000 from the value of the steam launch *Diapa*, \$500 from the value of pipes and staging, transfer to special repairs fund \$20,000, and carry forward a balance of \$5,076.74 to the new account.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Messrs. S. YAMADA and C. OTTEN have resigned and Messrs. H. KAMEI and J. J. E. QUARLES VAN UFFORD have joined the Committee.

Auditor.—The accounts under review have been audited by Mr. Bernard Brown, A.O.A.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RAIDS IN IRELAND.

FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING THE AFFAIR.

LONDON, February 8th.

Mr. Chamberlain said that a telegram from the "Secretary" of the Northern Cabinet stated that large bands had crossed the frontiers of Derry, Tyrone and Fermanagh and had attacked and occupied the house of leading citizens on the Ulster side. Leading citizens were either wounded or kidnapped and taken southwards. Bridges were blown up. Twenty Ulster specials were kidnapped and taken across the border. The northern police captured eleven men belonging to the Republican army armed with bombs and revolvers.

GOVERNMENT HELP FOR NORTH IRELAND.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that immediately after the Sinn Féin raids in North Ireland were received the Government considered the situation and telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland instructing him to give the Northern Government all necessary aid in defending the boundary and not to hesitate to ask for reinforcements if these were necessary. Mr. Chamberlain added that the troops in North Ireland would be ready actively to support the power in defence of the existing frontier, till any change was made, whenever the North Ireland Government requested. Government had also telegraphed to Mr. Collins saying if anything approximating to Sir James Craig's allegations had happened Government took a very grave view of the situation. The telegram added: "Such acts are a breach of the truce and gravely imperil the Treaty. I shall be glad to hear that you are taking immediate steps to ensure the release of prisoners and to provide against a repetition of these outrages."

JUST WHAT MR. COLLINS FEARED.

Mr. Collins, interviewed regarding the kidnappings, declared: "It is what I feared and what any sensible person might expect. Persons whose feelings have been outraged by impending extensions could not take any other action."

It is reported from Dublin that some of those kidnapped may be detained till the release of certain Monaghan footballers who were arrested whilst going to Derry.

It appears that the Sinn Féiners who were sentenced to death at Londonderry have been reprieved.

SIR JAMES CRAIG'S DECLARATION.

The North Ireland Prime Minister, Sir James Craig, who is now in London, has sent a message to the people of Ulster saying that he is taking vigorous steps in London regarding the outrages. He has arranged for the immediate distribution of arms necessary for the protection of the border. He declares that the raids will merely strengthen the determination of Ulster, to hold what she has. He blames the British Government for demobilising the special constabulary.

REASONS FOR THE OUTBREAK GIVEN.

LONDON, February 9th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that a reply had been received from Mr. Collins who stated that the outbreak was due to apprehension regarding the fate of Sinn Féin prisoners sentenced to death at Derry. Mr. Collins added that he had made special efforts to prevent these acts of violence although he was not then aware that the sentences had been committed to penal servitude. The Provisional Government declared that they were doing everything they possibly could to assure the safety and early return home of the captured men.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

STEAMER AFIRE.
INTENDED ADMIRAL LINER
BURNED.

New York, February 8th.

The transport, *Northern Pacific* has been burned to the water's edge off Delaware Bay after the crew were taken off by steamers in response to wireless calls. Four shipyard men aboard are reported missing. The vessel had been purchased by the Admiral Line for service on the Pacific and was proceeding to dry dock at Chester.

THE NAVAL TREATY.
U.S. SUSPENDS CONSTRUCTION
OF WARSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

President Harding has ordered the suspension of construction work on four-ton capital warships in accordance with the Naval Treaty.

DUTCH LOAN APPROVED.

THE HAGUE, February 8th.

The Second Chamber of the States General adopted by 96 votes to 3 a Bill providing for a loan of three hundred million florins, redeemable in fifty years. The loan is issuable either as a whole or in instalments.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE.

JOHANNESBURG, February 8th.

The strike obstinately continues and all efforts to reach a settlement have hitherto proved abortive. Four militant strike leaders have been arrested for incitement to violence.

THE BERLIN STRIKE.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS DECIDE TO
RESUME.

BERLIN, February 8th.

The leaders of the municipal workers have decided to call off the strike owing to the risks of the men not being reinstated. Many hundreds of millions of marks damage has been caused to locomotives through being abandoned in the frost by the railwaymen.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND
CHILDREN.INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
SIGNS THE CONVENTION.

DELHI, February 9th.

The Legislative Assembly has agreed to sign the international convention for the suppression of traffic in women and children adopted by the League of Nations.

A proposal to raise the age limit from 16 to 21 was defeated by 22 votes to 24.

GERMANY PAYS THIRD
INSTALMENT.

PARIS, February 8th.

The German Government has paid thirty-one million gold marks, the third instalment under the Caneas Agreement.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH VESSEL OVERDUE.

PORT LOUIS (Mauritius), Feb. 8th.

Fears are felt for the safety of the British brig *Dersingham* from Singapore to Mauritius, which has been 111 days out.

EARLIER CABLES.

NUMBER OF PROMINENT ULSTERITES
KIDNAPPED.

LONDON, February 8th.

Simultaneous raids over a forty-mile area early in the morning resulted in the kidnapping at their residences, some times after resistance, of a number of prominent Unionists in Tyrone and Fermanagh. All were carried over the borders of Ulster.

Special constables in motor cars pursued the raiders and broke fighting ensued at a number of points. One party of police was ambushed, resulting in casualties on both sides. Altogether eleven police were kidnapped and fifteen raiders captured in Enniskillen. Great excitement prevails in both counties, where feeling is already high over the boundary dispute. Unionist reprisals are feared. Capt. Craig questioned the Secretary for Ireland in the House of Commons on the subject, but the Speaker disallowed the question, because Parliament has transferred responsibility to the Northern Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain concurred.

PRINCE AT GWALIOR.

REMINISCENCE OF MOGHUL
GRANDEUR.

GWALIOR, February 8th.

The Prince of Wales made a State entry into Gwalior City yesterday morning, riding in elephant procession reminiscent of the barbaric grandeur of Moghul days. His Royal Highness was met at the station on arrival by the Maharaja of Scindia, his little daughter, Mary, and his tiny son, George. The Prince, after a formal greeting, mounted the century-old elephant called *Hiragaj*, which nearly eleven feet up to the shoulder, is said to be the tallest of the species in India.

A pageant was then formed a mile and quarter long comprising nineteen elephants, all these were gorgeously painted but regrettably caparisoned, bearing gold and silver bowdha carrying the Prince's staff and the State nobles. To the frenzied music of tomtom bands, the procession proceeded slowly along the league-long route to the Palace through lines of troops, who appeared to have been mainly recruited for their fierce looks, harmonising with their garishly picturesque uniforms. The whole spectacle was one of impressive Oriental splendour and rich colouring, blending with quaint humour, as in the case of a fine elephant named *Sahib Nobat*, whose dignified mien was sadly impaired by a monocle painted around the right eye.

The Prince of Wales attended a great durbar at Jai Bilas Palace in the hall, which is approached by a crystal staircase, receiving the customary offerings of mazar garlands, pan and itr. In the afternoon the Prince formally opened the new King George's Park at Lashkar. As the Prince unlocked the main gate with a golden key, all the other entrances were automatically opened to the crowds waiting without. The grand old fort looking over this pleasure domain was wonderfully decorated for the occasion. In the evening the Prince attended a state banquet, the Maharaja of Scindia proposing the health of the Prince of Wales, who replied in a speech eulogising the splendid loyalty of Gwalior in the past and reviewing its great services during the war.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

SENATE-COMMISSION SEVERELY
CRITICAL.

LONDON, February 8th.

A special message from the *Times* Paris correspondent says that the report of M. Jean Nemy in regard to the Banque Industrielle de Chine was read before the Senate Finance Commission. It is described as very severe and searching. It seems that the Senate is not as favourably disposed as the Chamber to the refutation of the Bank, and may be disposed merely to sanction Government reimbursement to the depositors from the Boxer indemnity.

According to the *Latin*, a number of members of the commission opined that they should refuse to have anything to do with the business, which probably should remain in the hands of justice. It considered that the Boxer indemnity would not be sufficient to repay all depositors, since it does not exceed £7,000,000, while the liabilities are estimated at nearly £14,000,000. If, therefore the Senate, after hearing M. Poincaré insists on modification of the project in order that priority for reimbursement must be established, it seems generally agreed that the Chinese depositors will come first, then colonial civil servants.

THE GOLD BASIS.

U.S. BANKING BOARD ADVOCATES
RETURN.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

With an eye to Genoa, the Federal Reserve Board has issued an official statement "arguing in favour of a return to a gold basis as constituting a nexus between price-levels in the various countries and affording strong protection against expansion of credit in international trade."

FUNDING OF BRITISH DEBTS.

LONDON, February 8th.

Reuter learns that the British Government expects shortly to receive an invitation to send financial experts to Washington to discuss the funding of the British debts. Negotiations will probably open at the end of the month.

WASHINGTON TREATIES.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES PROMISE
LITTLE OPPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

It is stated that at a dinner at the White House at which President Harding entertained the steering committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, it was agreed that the treaties signed at the Washington Conference be given precedence in the Senate until the report on the Tariff Bill has been received, when it is proposed to deal with the treaties and the Bill alternately. It is stated that President Harding is assured that there will be little, if any, opposition to the treaties.

ORIENTALS IN CANADA.

CORRECTED JUDGMENT DECLARES
STATUTE ULTRA VIRES.

OTTAWA, February 8th.

Contrary to the report regarding the British Columbia statute telegraphed earlier, which was based on an erroneous official summary, it appears that the Supreme Court declared that the statute is *ultra vires*, and therefore contrary to the obligations of the Japanese Treaty of 1913 and the British North America Act.

THE STRIKE.

DEPUTATION RETURNS FROM
CANTON.SEAMEN SEARCHING TRAINS AT
SHUM CHUN.

The news conveyed from Canton to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, yesterday, by the deputation of boarding-house keepers, who went to Canton to negotiate with the strikers, though indefinite and vague is certainly a little more hopeful. The representatives expressed the opinion that if the Government announced the personnel of the proposed board of arbitration the seamen at Canton would be much more inclined to come down to Hongkong and talk things over. In view of this the choosing of arbitrators is being proceeded with immediately and the names of those selected will be communicated to Canton as early as possible. In yesterday's issue we announced that in the event of arbitration being accepted by both sides His Excellency is prepared to nominate a Board constituted as follows:—

Two European and two Chinese members, unconnected with the Government or with shipping to be presided over by a Government officer with judicial experience.

THE HANDLING OF SUPPLIES.

Meanwhile work along the Water Front and on numbers of vessels, lying in harbour, is proceeding very satisfactorily. A large number of coolies were again working yesterday. As a matter of fact the labour supply was greater than the demand and some 500 coolies had to be turned away from the Central Police Station in the morning. In all, including coal coolies, about 2,500 were engaged. It was commonly rumoured yesterday that the coolies originally employed by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company had promised on the previous day—Wednesday—to resume work on the following day. Whilst the rumour had to be taken for what it is worth it is a fact that a small number of the original coolies did resume work in the morning. They were principally the head coolies. Apparently the others had promised to turn in also but were scared to do so at the last moment. The example set by the head coolies, however, should be productive of good results and it is quite likely that more will return during the next few days.

THE COAL COOLIES.

The coal coolies are still standing firm and they state definitely that they will not resume work until the whole affair has been settled. This does not mean that coaling at Wanchai is absolutely at a standstill. Yesterday about 500 were engaged in unloading lighters and preparing for bunkering. The men engaged on this work are not skilled, but, with the aid of the ships' crews, the men were able to carry out what little bunkering there was to be done. Only 500 coolies were employed on coal yesterday in comparison to the previous day's 625. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the demand for bunkering was not so great.

THE SHUM CHUN INCIDENT.

It is reported that the seamen who have been collected at Shum Chun, where the Kowloon-Canton railway line crosses the border, for the purpose of preventing food supplies from entering the Colony have commenced operations. Yesterday they boarded all the down trains from Canton, but as the supplies from Canton are of a negligible quantity, and have been so for many days, the efforts of the pickets do not appear to be at all necessary. They are, however, very enthusiastic about the work and go through each train systematically from end to end. All the goods wagons are carefully searched and if even a small chicken is discovered it is confiscated. They are said to be very polite to the passengers and apologise for any inconvenience caused.

The order prohibiting the exportation of flour and other necessities from the Colony is bound to be a severe blow to the merchants at Canton. Several vessels are at present unloading consignments of flour at Hongkong which were originally intended for despatch by rail to Canton.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC
COMMUNICATIONS.SEAMEN READY TO NEGOTIATE IF UNION
IS REOPENED.

The two following telegrams have been published in Canton. Our Canton contemporary is also informed that a mass meeting of Seamen held at the Kwangsi Club-house on Wednesday passed a resolution in support of the stand set forth in Dr. Jamieson's telegram. The telegrams are as follows:—

Telegram from H.M. Consul-General, Canton to Governor of Hongkong, dated Canton February 7th, 1922.

My Dispatch of February 4th:

Leaders of movement through Commissioner for Foreign Affairs inform me that they are prepared to proceed to Hongkong to confer with owners on condition of the union office being opened again and a guarantee of freedom from arrest.

They state that they are not responsible for intimidation in the Colony and to appear at a conference as members of an outlawed society would place them in a false position. Please telegraph reply.

JAMIESON.

[From the Governor of Hongkong to the Consul-General.]

Your telegram of 7th February:

Delegates will be given safe conduct but the Union cannot be reopened. Point in the last sentence need not arise if delegates come as the representatives of seamen in Canton and not of union. Intimidation is undoubtedly rife here and in Canton and at Sheklung. Are the union authorities in view of their statement prepared to issue public repudiation of intimidation and to make it clear that men who wish to return to work need not fear the consequences?

A CANTON MEMORIAL OF THE
STRIKE.

The following extract is from the *Canton Times*:—"Wishing to perform their duties to the public, and build something in memory of their strike, the seamen in Canton have approached the Municipality with a project to construct a new maloo in the city. They suggest that they will take up the construction work themselves, and not receive any pay for the work they do. As they are so numerous, they expect to have the new maloo completed in a very short period of time. The municipal authorities, however, are of the opinion that as the construction cannot be commenced without having first made up certain schemes concerning the surveying of the road, and the compensation of the demolished buildings, it is advisable that this admirable act should be duly considered before its execution."

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS OF
FOOD AND COAL.

Canton has been experiencing a rice shortage in consequence of the seamen's strike, but a good deal of rice and flour has been going to Canton by rail and junk. This export is now stopped.

An Order in Council prohibits the exportation of coal, rice and flour from the Colony to any destination. Permission to export may, however, be given in suitable cases.

The *Canton Times* of yesterday contains the following reference to the shortage of rice:—"The vernacular press states that in normal times much foreign rice is consumed in Canton. Owing to the long and unsettled seamen's strike the different ocean and coast steamers have suspended their services for more than one month. No shipment of foreign rice has arrived in the city during this period. Seeing that the rice supply will soon run short in Canton, the rice merchants are considering large stock of rice from north river districts. As the result of heavy demands, the price of rice in the north river markets has gone up. A few weeks ago, the price of middle class rice was fourteen catties per $\$4$, now it is 2 catties for each dollar."

The Canton Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following note to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong:—"The recent strike of seamen has caused considerable losses to importers, exporters and allied traders in Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and other cities. As the result of a prolongation of the strike, all kinds of goods have been greatly advanced in price. Further prolongation, would mean more serious losses on both sides. We, the Chamber, wish you to give a helping hand in mediating the matter in order to speed an early settlement."

WILL THE STRIKE END NEXT
WEEK?

The strike began on January 12th. Will it end on February 12th? We gather that in certain Chinese shipping circles this belief is confidently entertained.

SEAMAN SENTENCED.

CHOW MADE TO LEAVE THE "TJIKINI."

An unemployed seaman was charged at the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N., with being on board the *Tjikini* without the permission of the master or the officer in charge.

Mr. J. A. van der Kleet, second engineer, stated that the ship was lying in harbour about 5 p.m. on the 7th inst., with a Cantonese crew on board. The crew was willing to stay with the ship. He went to the fore-castle and called on the firemen to turn to as the ship was to sail that evening. Defendant was in the fore-castle talking to the men, who refused to turn to, and who left the ship next day, as the result of the defendant's visit. Defendant, practically admitted the offence by saying that he went on board to get people to come ashore for a lamp. Sentence of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour was ordered.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

OXFORD IN EDINBURGH.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, December 31st.

The principal match in the Scottish tour of Oxford University was that with Edinburgh University, and they were worthy winners by a majority of 3 points. Both Universities had good teams teams out, and if the play was not of the highest class—the weather conditions were against that—it was always of the keenest, full of incident, and not seldom exciting. There was more finish and method about the Oxford play; they were easily the better team; and had a lead in everything except the loose rushes. In this the Edinburgh men excelled and some of their forward work was very effective. It was from such play that the Edinburgh try was obtained.

Edinburgh had a severe handicap, through J. H. Carmichael being hurt soon after the start. He returned to the field, but was obviously unfit for service. This accident threw the Edinburgh three-quarter line out of gear.

The Oxford backs had almost all the chances of the game; they should have made far more use of them; and they were guilty of a lot of butchery. The only score in the first half fell to Edinburgh, from a penalty goal kicked by Bertram. In the second half, Lawton equalised from a penalty goal, and soon afterwards A. M. Davie ran round behind the posts from a pass by V. R. Price. Edinburgh put in a strong finish, and Bertram got a try close to the touch-line, but L. C. L. Akerliff failed to convert from a difficult place.

CLUB RUGBY.

The surprise of the week was the defeat of Watsonians by Stewart's after one of the hardest games of the season. Watson's, as a consequence, may be scored out of the running for the Championship. There was less of the spectacular than is usually associated with matches in which the Watsonians are concerned, but there was some stirring forward play, in which Stewart's pack had a big share of the honours. But Stewart's were just a bit lucky in getting the victory. Hawick gave a sound display against Edinburgh University, and ran out good winners. The "Warrior" gave a disappointing display. The game between the former pupils of Royal High School and Glasgow High School was considerably in favour of the Westerners, who have been doing well of late against Edinburgh clubs.

Edinburgh University, 6; Oxford University, 8.

Fettesian-Loretians, 4; Fettes-Loretto, 3.

West, 3; Kelvinside Acad., 3.

Stewart's, 4; Watsonians, 0.

Glasgow H. P., F.P., 3; Royal H. S., F.P., 0.

Wanderers, 8; Edinburgh Academicals, 3.

Hawick, 9; Edinburgh University, 0.

Heriotians, 28; Institution, 0.

Glasgow Acad., 38; Greenock W., 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

The feature of the League was the big scoring 44 goals being registered.

Falkirk provided the sensation by defeating Morton so heavily. It was thought that Rangers might have a stiff fight with Albion Rovers, but they won in a canter. Celtic also had an easy win.

Aberdeen, 3; Motherwell, 0.

Albion Rovers, 0; Rangers, 5.

Celtic, 6; Clydebank, 0.

Dumbarton, 2; Dundee, 0.

Falkirk, 7; Morton, 0.

Hamilton, 2; Ayr, 2.

Hearts, 4; Airdrie, 0.

Kilmarnock, 3; Raith Rovers, 2.

Thistle, 2; Clyde, 1.

Queen's Park, 1; Hibs, 3.

St. Mirren, 1; Third Lanark, 2.

THE NEW IRELAND.

IRELAND'S NEED OF STATESMAN-
SHIP.

The *Times* in a leader says it needed only the offer of real independence in Ireland's own affairs to sweep aside all that was adventitious and impermanent in Sinn Féin. The De Valerians do not possess a more solid hold for that policy than Irish republicans for past services. Griffith and Collins have shown strong traits of statesmanship, but statesmanship requires a degree of public appreciation whereof Ireland may not yet be able to attain. We trust she will rally round her new governors, for if she is truly to enjoy her new liberties she will to sacrifice must be sustained even in the hour of triumph. She is about to attempt an experiment in political architecture, which, if successful, may enrich civilisation. If only this country understands that she is entitled to the spirit as well as the letter of her liberties there will be little fear for the future relationship of these islands. There will be mistakes and misunderstandings but enlightened justice is the only key.

MR. M. COLLINS' STATEMENT.

Mr. Michael Collins gave the following message to the *Herald* newspapers:—"I signed the Treaty and stand by it. I am not very concerned with oaths, but I am concerned about getting the English out of Ireland and having the chance of going ahead to rebuild the Irish nation. I am full of hope and buoyancy; and, although I am fully aware the Treaty does not mean full freedom, I state explicitly that it does give freedom to show that the Irish people are capable of making their own national status secure and strong."

"I am a practical man, and look forward with hope to the future, with confidence in the will and strength of the Irish people making themselves a nation amongst nations. I think of Ireland as a home of freedom for the individual, the place where men and women shall really be free."

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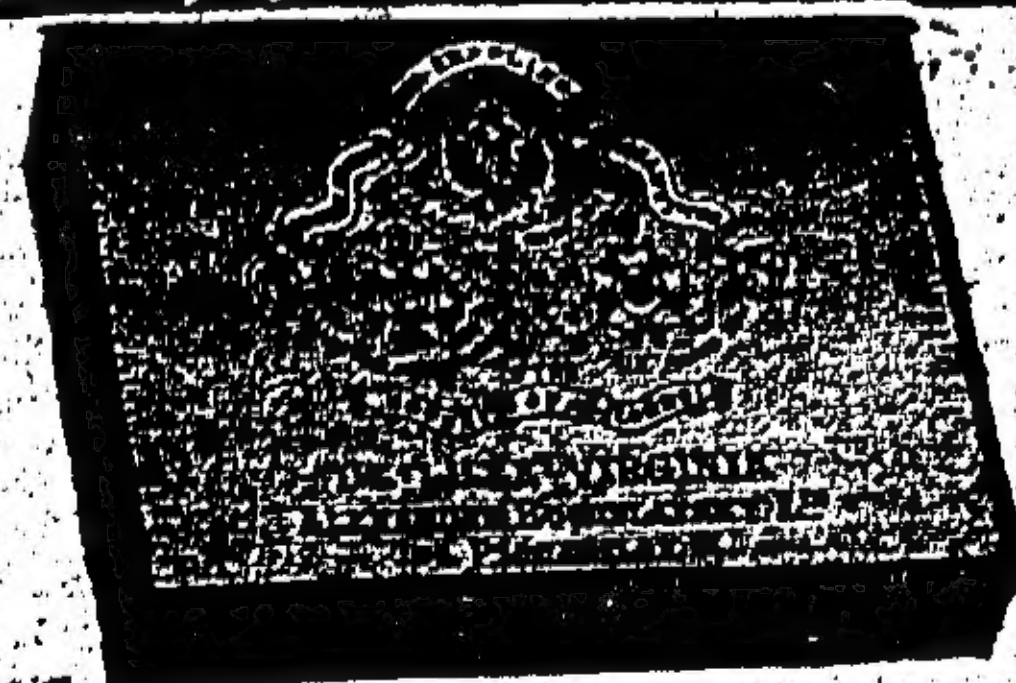
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THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

MAJOR KLEIN'S SPECTROSCOPIC PROCESS.

[BY "THE TIMES" SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT.]

Last week I had the pleasure of seeing what appears to be an entirely new process invented by Major Klein, a young English optician, primarily for reproducing coloured objects by photography. Every one knows that white light is a mixture of rays of different wave lengths. When it is passed through a prism, the rays are bent at different angles according to the length of the vibrations, and if the beam so treated is thrown on a screen, it appears not as white light, but as a coloured, rainbow-like band, passing by gradual transition from the red end, where the waves are longest, through orange, yellow, green, blue, and indigo to the violet end, where the visible rays are shortest.

The colours in the spectral band on the screen are visible to us because the waves of these particular lengths are reflected back to our eyes, and there produce certain sensations which we have learned to call red, orange, yellow, and so forth. Similarly, we call an object coloured because, in some way or other, when white light falls on it, it has the power of absorbing certain of the rays and throwing back to us only those which cause particular colour sensations.

In the ordinary three-colour process, the drawing or other object is strongly illuminated with white light, and then three successive negatives are taken, each through a different filter. The filters are usually films stained with aniline dyes, or the dyes in solution, the colours usually employed being green, blue, and red. Blocks are printed one after the other with very careful registration, using respectively green, blue, and red inks. If the analysis were complete, so that the green filter stopped everything except what had to be printed in green, and so on, the composite picture would give a very close reproduction of the colours of the original, because green, blue, and red, as we see them in most coloured objects, cover fairly well the whole range of the spectrum. The construction of filters and the selection of dyes and inks have improved greatly since the early days of colour photography, when, for example, the brown fur of an okapi was reproduced as a bright purple. But everyone who has compared with the original even the best of modern reproductions by this process knows that it is far from exact, although it makes very pretty pictures. Major Klein attributes these defects to the fact that no filter is complete; some rays which should be stopped pass through it. And so some colours are over-emphasized.

THE NEW PROCESS.

Major Klein starts from the known fact that a coloured object will not reflect any particular colour unless the waves of the appropriate length are thrown on it. Omitting the technical details, which are published in his patent specification (168,028), his device may be described simply. The light from a strong electric arc is taken to a prism through a suitable arrangement of lenses and then dispersed into its spectral elements. By another suitable arrangement of prisms, any portion of the spectrum may be selected, and only the rays contained in it thrown on the coloured object. I was shown a water-colour sketch illuminated successively by three mutually exclusive parts of the spectrum, covering about a third from the red end, the middle third, and a third from the violet end, and also a reproduction printed from three blocks in which these different illuminations had been employed. The result was very impressive, and seemed to me a great improvement on what can be obtained by the existing methods.

If a light of sufficient power is employed, the rays from a much narrower portion of the spectrum can be selected, and there is no theoretical limit to the number of mutually exclusive negatives that might be taken, or of blocks made. The apparatus contains various adjustments moved by graduated micrometer screws, so that the exact position on the spectrum of the rays used can be registered.

For process colour reproduction, even of a very high quality, it is unlikely that more than four or five blocks will ever be used. But the device lends itself to other interesting applications. When the prism was slowly turned, so that the sketch was illuminated successively by each portion of the spectrum, the colour changes were remarkable, and suggested the play of light on clouds at sunrise and sunset.

Major Klein is fully alive to the possibilities of adapting his device to stage illumination. He proposes to employ an electric keyboard divided into octaves, and with stops regulating the total volume of the light employed and the intermixture with normal white light. An expert manipulator could reveal or make invisible any part of a coloured costume or of painted scenery, and could ring changes far surpassing the transformation scenes in the most gorgeous pantomimes.

The chief difficulty that I foresee lies not in the details of Major Klein's invention, but in the source of light. Obviously the illumination is reduced when only a part of the spectrum is used, with the result that light of very high candle power must be employed. The arc light is at present the most powerful source of artificial illumination, and I have never seen one which did not flicker and vary in an annoying fashion.



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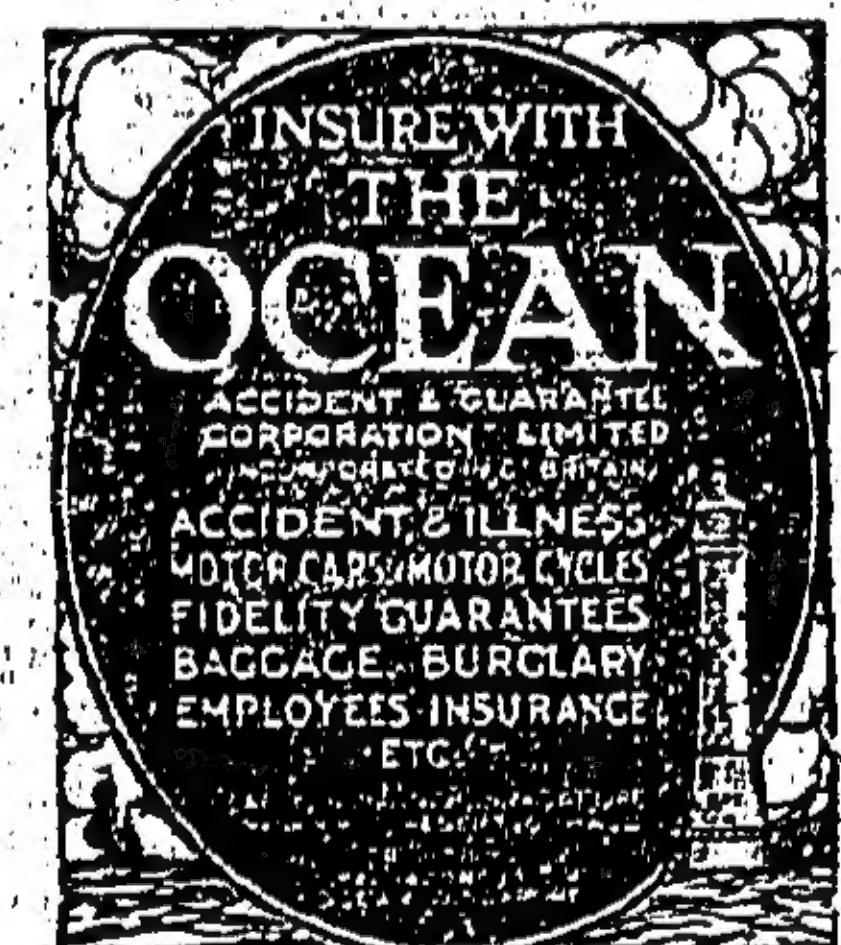


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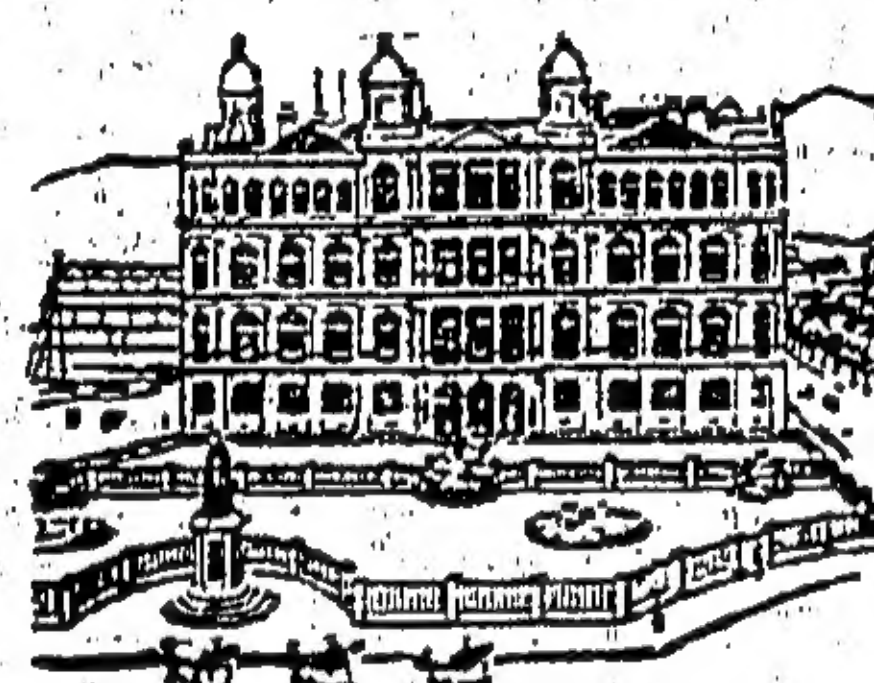
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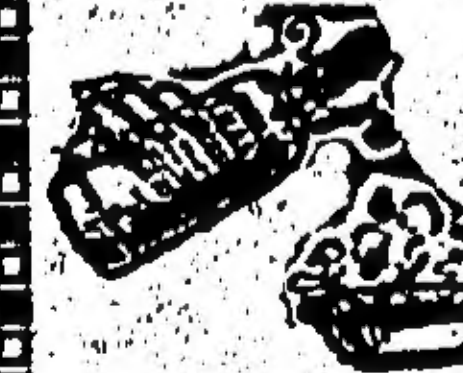
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GLOOM AND GLEAM.

LESSONS OF 1921.

[BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.]

Nineteen twenty-one has been a year of gloom and depression and widespread unemployment. It has been a year during which the inevitable effects of the awful smash-up of 1918-1919 have come upon us with full and disastrous force. It has been a year also, so far as the vast majority of industries are concerned, of growing appreciation on the part of both employers and employed each of the other's difficulties, each of the other's point of view. In fact, we shall emerge from 1921 and all its sorrows and hardships in a far better position to take full advantage of such good fortune as may come our way in 1922 than the most ardent advocate of mutualism, confidence, and co-operation between employers and employed would have been bold enough to forecast.

The year opened with 835,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed, and 521,000 persons registered as on short time. The hopelessly bankrupt state of most of our best foreign customers made it certain that much improvement was not to be looked for. There was some little promise of a lift in the early spring. But the disastrous dispute in the coal industry came down like a black fog upon all that. That dispute—into the merits of which it would be futile now to enter—ended on June 30th at which time there were—in addition to 1,200,000 miners—no fewer than 2,180,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed, and not far short of 1,000,000 registered as on short time.

I should like, if I may, here to express my great pleasure at the extent to which employers, in consultation with the workpeople, have sought to mitigate the severity of unemployment by arranging to run their establishments on short time, rather than close them altogether. This policy, which has been of incalculable advantage to workpeople, has, during the past year, been far more generally adopted and developed than in any previous time within my memory. From the end of June onwards things began to move a little in the right direction, slowly but steadily. But from the end of September the slow but steady improvement of the previous three months was arrested—no doubt largely due to seasonal causes. And we end the year with round about 1,850,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed, and about 270,000 registered as on short time.

During the whole of the long period of trade depression, which started with the fall of last year, every effort has been made by municipal authorities and by the Government to find remedies and palliatives for those fallen upon the evil day of unemployment. Down to the autumn of this year no smaller amount than £25,000,000 of money had been set aside, locally and centrally, for relief works. The guardians had distributed large amounts in out-door relief. The Provision of Meals Act had furnished many hundreds of thousands of little children with much-needed succour and nutriment. And the Unemployment Insurance Act, happily very widely extended indeed before the slump came, had furnished no smaller an amount than £50,000,000 in benefit.

With the approach of the present winter, we again took careful stock of the whole situation and laid our plans accordingly. These were submitted to Parliament, specially called together for the purpose, and were debated with the utmost solicitude for those of our fellow-countrymen and women in distress, during the several weeks between October 10th and November 10th. Our plans, as befitted the increasing gravity of the situation, were more comprehensive and many-sided than those submitted to Parliament a year previously. They included a very real endeavour, by the extension of the export credits scheme and by the guarantee for loans in respect of £25,000,000 to be raised for capital works, to get industry going again. For by that means alone can we hope to find employment, suited to their capacity and training, for the operatives of mill, factory, and workshops, so long silent and deserted as a result of trade depression. To this end, also, they included the hastening of the putting out of Government contracts. They included a further appeal to the municipalities to pursue the more immediate line of again making relief works. They included substantial provision for extending such relief works to the fields of land drainage, and improvement, and afforestation. They included the substantial extension of the policy of helping ex-Servicemen to find homes and well-being in the overseas Dominions.

But, conscious again of the impossibility by all these means of finding and making work for any but a comparatively small proportion of the persons unemployed, the plans for the present winter involved also assistance to Boards of Guardians in the heavily-hit areas, enabling them to spread their obligations arising out of the present abnormal condition of unemployment over a series of years. And again the Unemployment Insurance Act comes to the rescue. No less than £25,000,000 of benefit will be dispensed under it during the winter, and the early spring. And in order that some little additional assistance may be given to the unemployed insured worker married and with little children, an Act was passed by which, week by week during the winter, there will be added to the unemployment insurance benefit a small, but very timely, sum on behalf of wives and little ones. That is the story of a very real endeavour to meet the situation with financial aid, so far as our hopelessly embarrassed Exchequer renders possible.

SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION.

I SAID at the outset that an outstanding feature of the year's experience has been the growing community of understanding of aim, and of purpose between employers and employed. There has been a good deal of talk about "a widespread and carefully organised conspiracy to secure unreasonable reductions in wages." Now, that really won't do. No one, so far as I know, desires deliberately to lower the standard of comfort and amenity to which the operative classes have been able to attain. But undoubtedly, once again faced with world competition, the cost of production became a matter of at least as much importance for the working people themselves as for the employers. You can, of course, go on for a short time stocking your warehouses at a cost of production which will never give you a market. But the end of that sees the shutters up, the Official Receiver in the board room, and the workpeople walking the streets.

During recent months there has been a growing appreciation on the part of all concerned of these simple elemental facts. There has been a growing disposition—and I can't over-emphasise the enormous value of the fact—on the part of employers to get their workpeople together, put the whole of the cards on the table, and discuss the situation frankly and freely with them. Where this has been done, what has been the result? Instead of strife, further dislocation, and further misery, accommodation has been reached whereby endeavour has been made to narrow, and, if possible, wipe out altogether the gap between manufacturing costs and selling prices. Both parties have shown themselves, to an altogether praiseworthy extent, ready and willing to shoulder their due share of the reduction—reductions in profit, in dividends, in overhead charges, and in wages—necessary to get prices down to a figure which will attract the buyer.

In order that the public may have some appreciation of the spirit of conciliation which has been engendered, and which is doing so much to enable the country to surmount the almost unparalleled difficulties of the period, let me say that, since January 1st of this year, there have been nearly 2,000 cases, affecting about 7,000,000 workpeople, brought to my notice as Minister of Labour, in which amicable adjustments of wages have taken place. Many of these arrangements were, of course, due to settlements previously reached which provided for the automatic adjustment of wages with the fall in the cost of living from 178 per cent. above pre-war in November 1920, to 99 per cent. in December, 1921. But a large number were settled owing to the good sense and real patriotism of employers and workmen without provision having previously been made for automatic adjustment.

Now I do say that this spirit of reasonableness on the part of the working classes themselves cannot be over-estimated. For, remember, it is one thing to face a 10 per cent. reduction on a four-figure salary. It is an entirely different thing to face a 10 per cent. reduction on a three-figure wage. In one case, though the possibilities of human endeavour and purpose are no doubt affected, the standard of comfort, and amenity is not appreciably affected, if affected at all whilst, in other cases, the standard of comfort is immediately, and may be seriously, affected.

PRODUCTION AND TAXATION.

If I were to venture to say one half-word other than that of respectful admiration for what has taken place, and is taking place, I would say that I think the fact has not been sufficiently realised that the cost of production can be just as directly reduced by increased output as it can by direct "cuts" in expenditure upon production. And if I were to say another word on the whole problem—and a word of prime importance—I would say that we, the Government, profoundly appreciate the fact that industry is to-day handicapped, inevitably handicapped, by the burden of taxation. That, again, is a direct heritage of the war. The war cost the British people more than all the wars put together which they have been compelled to wage through their long history. But it is up to the Government, by the most ruthless reduction in all non-vital services, to do everything within its power to reduce the present financial burdens, which so seriously handicap existing industrial operations, and so seriously restrict industrial expansion.

Well, there is it! We have been walking continuously through the shadows in 1921. We are still walking through the shadow. They are, at the moment, pretty dark, though I think I see lighter patches ahead. And much that has been taking place during the progress of this gloomy journey gives, I repeat, the most solid assurance that when we come out again into the sunshine "that is beyond," we shall reap to the full the fruit of the opportunity that will be opened to us. If I were to put the thoughts that emerge in my mind respecting the experiences of 1921 into a single sentence, I would say that those experiences lead me to respect more than ever the solid good sense of the British people, employers and employed, and the spirit of genuine comradeship which is more and more weaving confidence and goodwill into their relationships.—Daily Telegraph.

Speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne on November 25th, Mr. Asquith said that what was now needed was a common effort on the part of all sections concerned for the economic reconstruction of Europe. There were three preliminary steps needed to clear the way. In the first place we must have a complete revision of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles with regard to reparations and indemnities. When he put that forward as Paisley he was represented as a pro-German. Next we must cancel the Allied indebtedness of the European States, and, thirdly, what was about equally important, was the removal of tariff walls. (Cheers.)

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SINGAPORE ... "FOOKSANG" ... Mon., 13th Feb., 3 p.m.
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SINGAPORE ... "KWAISANG" ... Mon., 13th Feb., 5 p.m.

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